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merely introductory, and present a rapid survey of the state of Europe in the age of Charlemagne, together with a very judicious estimate of the character of that monarch, and a comprehensive view of the early history of England, including an account of the various races by which it was inhabited, and their laws, customs, and religious beliefs. Following this is a similar but more thorough and elaborate examination of the early history of Scotland, designed to prepare the way for the minute discussion of the subject which fills the remaining seven chapters. In them Mr. Innes treats at length, and with great thoroughness of investigation and copiousness of illustration, of the condition of Scotland in the time of David I.; of the municipal institutions, with notices of some of the principal burghs or towns; of the laws affecting property and life, and the customs prevalent in different parts of the country; of the ancient constitution of the realm; of the early dress and manners of the Scotch; of their language and literature; and of their dwellings, architecture, and the cognate topics. To the body of his work he has added an Appendix containing some interesting historical documents and memoranda, a Glossary, and a very full Index; and its usefulness is also enhanced by the insertion of three maps,—one representing Scotland as it was in the tenth century, and the other two showing the civil and ecclesiastical divisions which existed in the thirteenth century.

Mr. Innes has collected many curious and interesting details in illustration of the various topics discussed in his pages; but none of his chapters will be read with greater interest than those which relate to the social condition of Scotland in the time of David I., and to the manners, trade, manufactures, and mechanical arts of the Scotch during the period included within his plan. His extracts from the ledger kept by Andrew Haliburton between 1493 and 1503 are especially noteworthy, as showing the value of different commodities in Scotland at that time, and as affording some indication of the extent of her foreign and domestic trade.

37.—*The Mount Vernon Papers.* By EDWARD EVERETT. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. xxi. and 491.

THE circumstances which led to the preparation of these papers are too well known to need restatement here; but they must always lend additional interest to a collection of miscellanies which has probably been read by a greater number of persons than any similar collection in our language. Written at stated intervals, for a special purpose,

and addressed to a very different class of readers from that to which Mr. Everett's writings are most familiar, these papers include a wide range of topics, and exhibit a corresponding difference in the treatment of the several subjects; but they are always elevated in character and polished in style, and in nearly all there are passages marked by that rare beauty and fitness of expression which characterize Mr. Everett's more elaborate oratorical productions. Among the most attractive of them are the autobiographical recollections of an "Incursion into the Empire State," the notes of his travels in Europe many years ago, and the brief notices of Hallam, Prescott, Humboldt, and others. Though dealing often with familiar topics, Mr. Everett has managed to clothe them all with a fresh and living interest by the perennial charms of his graceful style and the appropriateness of his illustrations,—the ripened fruits of a rich and various culture; while in the essay on "The Financial Distress of 1857," and in some other papers of a similar character, the reader cannot fail to notice the same breadth of generalization and acuteness of remark which are shown in his best orations and speeches.

NOTE TO ART. II.

IN correction of a remark on p. 15, the writer wishes to say that, while there are only four genera and some twelve or fifteen species and varieties of Conifers indigenous to England, about one hundred and fifty-seven sorts have been introduced from other countries, and have been found sufficiently hardy for that climate. Fifteen or twenty more are half-hardy; that is, are injured only in winters of unusual severity. Besides these, there are half a dozen which require some movable structure or other covering to protect them from severe frost.